

Rural District of Holderness

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1952

Beverley :

WRIGHT & HOGGARD, PRINTERS, MINSTER PRESS

Rural District of Holderness

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1952

Public Health Committee.

Chairman of the Council: Councillor J. E. NICHOLSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. LEONARD.

Chairman of Committee: R. C. CONNOR.

Vice-Chairman: F. LEONARD.

F. J. ADDISON,

S. BALLANCE,

P. BARRICK,

G. H. BATTY,

R. C. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, J.P.,

F. M. COLBRIDGE,

F. COOKMAN,

G. CRAWFORTH,

F. HARRISON,

J. HUNTER,

H. JACKSON,

J. KIRBY,

H. F. LECKONBY,

C. E. MANN,

S. MARTINSON,

H. MEADLEY,

F. MIDDLETON,

J. H. PEARCY,

F. PEARSON,

F. ROBINSON,

J. W. SALVIDGE,

R. D. SHARP,

A. SMITH (Rev.),

G. F. WREATHALL,

G. WRIGHT.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health: F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: A. TILLOTSON.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: H. L. INGHAM, A.R.San.I.;
H. DYSON, A.R.San.I.

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

Medical Officer's Annual Report

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL,

June, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and
Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Population.

The total population of Holderness has remained about the same as last year, i.e., 19,050. This includes members of the armed forces.

Birth Rate.

For the current year 1952, the birth rate has risen moderately. You will remember that last year the rate continued to fall from the high figures during and after the war, dropping to only 13.12 per 1,000 from 18.4 during 1949. This year (1952) 269 live births occurred, giving a rate of 14.12 per 1,000 population, increased to 15.25 when the comparability factor is applied. It was suggested that the scarcity of housing accommodation and the increasing cost of living may be a factor in limiting the birth rate. The housing problem is certainly being relieved and many more young people have houses of their own in which to bring up their families instead of being lodgers, living cramped and restricted lives. On the other hand, over the whole country the birth rate continues to decline, being 15.3 per 1,000 as against 15.5 last year and 15.8 in 1950. The birth rate in the small towns is higher than in the rural areas at 15.5 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.

106 males and 109 females died during 1952, a total of 215, 2 fewer than 1951, giving a death rate of 11.28 per 1,000, which has been about the average for the past ten or twelve years. The application of the comparability factor brings this rate to 10.04, which compares with the rate for the whole country of 11.3 and that for the small towns 11.2.

Of the 215 deaths, nearly three-quarters were due to four main causes—Heart Disease, Cancer, Cerebral Hæmorrhage

(Stroke) and Arterial Disease. Heart Disease, which includes Coronary Thrombosis, Angina, Valvular Disease, etc., is the greatest single cause of death. 61 people died from this cause, i.e., one out of every $3\frac{1}{2}$ deaths.

Of the sub-divisions of Heart Disease, Coronary Thrombosis and Angina appear to be more frequent causes during the last few years. Cancer comes next with 36 deaths, then Cerebral Hæmorrhage (32) and Arterial Disease (21) chiefly due to Sclerosis or hardening of the arteries.

Maternal Mortality.

We are again fortunate that there were no deaths from pregnancy, child birth or abortion during the year. For the whole country 496 women died as the result of complications of pregnancy, about one for every 1,390 births, which is an improvement on 1951.

Infant Mortality—Still Birth Rate.

Over and above the 269 live births there were 9 still births, giving a still birth rate of 0.47 per 1,000 population, which is a little higher than last year. The rate for the whole country is 0.35, rising in the small towns to 0.36. None of these still births was illegitimate.

Infant Mortality Rate.

During the year, 8 of the live births died, 6 boys and 2 girls, and of these 8, 4 boys and 1 girl died during the first four weeks of life. One of the girls was illegitimate. Four of the five infants who died during the first four weeks died in hospital, 3 from Congenital defects which could not be cured and 1 two days old from prematurity. The other child, aged 3 weeks, died at home from acute enteritis (diarrhœa).

The infant mortality rate is 30 per 1,000 live births; the rate for the whole country is 27.6, and 25.8 for the small towns.

It is becoming increasingly recognised from the falling death rate, due to advances in medicine and hygiene and sanitary science, that people are living longer; the expectation of life has increased by about 10 years compared with only 50 years ago. Add to this the falling birth rate and one has to face the fact that present and future generations will have to pay for the upkeep of the old, in increasing proportions, if the present retiring or pensionable age is kept. It is interesting to note that present trends in Geriatrics or the study and treatment of old people, suggest that retirement from active work often leads to mental and physical deterioration unless some active and absorbing interest in life is found.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The following is a summary of the notifications of infectious disease during the year:—

	January— March.	April— June.	July— September.	October— December.	Total.
Measles	168	87	12	8	275
Whooping Cough...	20	7	1	0	28
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0	0	1	2
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1	3	0	1	5
Erysipelas	0	0	1	3	4
Acute Poliomyelitis.	1	0	1	0	2
Tuberculosis, Lungs	4	3	4	1	12
Tuberculosis, Others	0	0	1	1	2
Typhoid, Enteric	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	0	0	1	0	1
Food Poisoning (Salmonella) .	0	0	0	0	0

Measles.

This year's epidemic is also mild in character. Beginning in January, it spread slowly through February, reaching its height in March and slowly subsiding in April and May, but sporadic cases continued throughout the year.

Whooping Cough.

Most of the cases occurred during the first quarter, with a few in April and May. Whooping Cough is now recognised as the No. 1 cause of infantile and childish ill health. A greatly improved vaccine for the prevention of this disease has been made after much research, and parents should ask for it as soon as the child is over six months. It is free to all, and therefore somewhat neglected.

Diphtheria.

Since 1945, no notifications of Diphtheria have been received, and no deaths, but as only 67% of children have received protective inoculation, the position is not too secure, and all parents are urged to have their children protected and to keep up this fine record for Holderness.

It is noted that the rate of the decline in deaths from Diphtheria for England and Wales has practically halted, only 2 less than in 1951, which was 33. In 1950 the number was 49.

Scarlet Fever.

Two cases occurred during the winter months.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1952:—

	Age at Vaccination.					Total.
	Under 1.	1 year.	1 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	
Number vaccinated ...	121	2	4	5	7	139
Number re-vaccinated.	—	—	—	4	18	22

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

(a) Number of children at 31st December, 1952, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1938):—

Age at 31.12.52 i.e., born in year	Total						
	Under 1 1952.	1 1951.	2 1950.	3 1949.	4 1948.	5 to 9 1943-47.	10 to 14 1938-42.
Number immunised	28	115	196	186	224	1446	1010
							3205

(b) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1952. (Figures also included in (a) above).

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
210	13	223	302

Enteritis and Diarrhoea.

Three children died from Enteritis (Acute Diarrhoea) during the year.

Enteritis is due to the stomach and bowels becoming infected by germs. Where do the germs come from and how do they get into the child? There is no doubt that there are two main ways. *One*, food or milk which has been exposed to fly infection. Flies are notoriously dirty feeders, living chiefly on refuse, rotting food and lavatory middens, and they have a very nasty habit of vomiting what they have previously eaten just before beginning on something fresh—baby's milk or food for preference.

Two, infected hands. People do not realise that after using the lavatory their hands are dirty and must be washed with soap and water. If they neglect to do this, they are the germ carriers, and if they neglect to wash their hands

after using the lavatory and before preparing food, they are a menace to their family and to the general public if employed in a food store or factory.

Tuberculosis.

12 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified. Lung Tuberculosis is spread by spitting and coughing and is extremely infectious.

The following table summarises the notifications and deaths: —

Age Group.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Male	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male.	Non-Pulm. Fem.	Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male	Non-Pulm. Fem
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
35—45	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	5	7	1	1	2	2	0	0

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis last year, but the number of deaths has fallen in recent years. There is much research work yet to be done in protective inoculation against Tuberculosis, such as has been done against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, but the latest B.C.G. vaccine will help prevention of the disease when it is more widely used.

General Provision of Health Services

National Health Service.

Hospital treatment is provided for in this area chiefly at Hull Infirmary and Westwood Hospital at Beverley, where there are full facilities for X ray and laboratory examination.

Bacteriological examinations are also provided for at the Research Laboratory, High Street, Hull, chiefly for examination of bacterial infections of food, water, etc.

Hospitals and out-patient clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are part of the Health Service.

The County Council provide services for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and infants, including the unmarried mother and child at clinics.

Domiciliary midwifery, health visitors, home nursing, arrangements for vaccinations and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, ambulance service and home help service.

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council became responsible for the provision of accommodation of all persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances, are in need of care and attention, other than medical or nursing cases, and further, for the provision of a Welfare Service for the blind, deaf or dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity, or such other disabilities as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Health. Persons requiring regular medical or sick nursing are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

No action was taken by your Council under Sec. 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, but when and where necessary, persons in need of care and attention owing to age were admitted by Voluntary Action to one of the County old people's residences with the active co-operation of the County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Weather and Rainfall.

The average rainfall for the first 3 months was 5.14 inches, which is 1.5 inches less than the average of the last 5 years. April added 1.3 inches, making 6.43 inches for 4 months, compared with 8.63 inches for the preceding five yearly averages. By the end of November the average rainfall reached 23.58, only half an inch less than the corresponding five yearly average. The rainfall for the Holderness district was among the lowest for the East Riding.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied by statute by the Hull Corporation Water Authority. The water is frequently tested, chemically and bacteriologically, and is pure, if hard.

During the year, 1,331 yards of water mains were laid to serve various Council housing sites; 7,540 yards of additional mains were laid for farm services.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The new filtration sewage disposal works at Patrington came into use the latter end of the year and is working very successfully after some initial teething troubles. This is a big step forward in the scheme for sewage disposal and

stimulates one's interest in the all over scheme for Holderness and forward our hopes that one day the streams and dykes in your area will be free from sewage pollution and make Isaac Walton wish he was alive again.

Conversion of Privies and Pail Closets.

This work is urged wherever possible, i.e., adequate sewage disposal, whether into main sewers or cesspools is possible.

Public Cleansing.

No variation has been made in the system of cleansing this year, as the present system is working satisfactorily.

Housing.

Number of houses erected in 1952: —

Traditional—

Built by Council	98
Built by private enterprise	14
Permanent Prefabricated	0

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Bye-laws under the provisions of Section 15 of the Act are in operation, and inspections of the various premises within the purview of the regulations have been regular. Routine supervision of the preparation of retail products, chiefly at butchers' premises, inspection of factory canteens, fried fish shops, and grocery and confectionery shops, was carried on to maintain cleanliness in food preparation. Premises supervised under the regulations are in possession of copies of the bye-laws.

Retail food shops have been requested to prohibit the entry of dogs into their shops, and notices to this effect are displayed in all food shops.

Supervision of retail milk distribution was maintained and sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examinations continued.

Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks or confirmed cases of food poisoning in the area during 1952.

Summary of the Annual Report for 1952

Average height above sea level	25 feet.
Area of Holderness Rural District	129,336 acres.
Population, mid 1952, estimated	19,050
Population, decrease from 1951	10
Excess of births over deaths	54

Number of houses, etc., occupied at the end of

1952	6,023
Rateable value at 31st December, 1952	£105,382
Sum represented by a penny rate	£415 12s. 0d.

Births.

	1952.			1951.	1950.	1949.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Legitimate	128	133	261	240	315	324
Illegitimate	6	2	8	10	14	17
			269	250	329	341
Birth rate per 1,000 civilian population.			41.12	13.12	17.36	18.4
Still Births—						
Legitimate	6	3	9	8	3	4
Illegitimate			0	0	0	0
Still birth rate per 1,000 population			0.47	0.42	0.16	0.21

Deaths.

Deaths	106	109	215	217	211	212
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population ..			11.28	11.38	11.13	11.48

Infant Mortality:—

Legitimate	6	1	7	5	8	10
Illegitimate		1	1	0	1	1
			8	5	9	11
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			30	20	27.3	32.2
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate			24.5	20.8	25.4	30.8
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births, illegitimate			125.0	0	71.4	60.0
Deaths from Measles			1	0	0	0
„ „ Whooping Cough ...			0	1	0	0
„ „ Gastro Enteritis and Diarrhoea			3	2	0	3

Maternal Mortality—

	1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0	0
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.28	11.38	11.13	11.48

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL (215).

Code No.	1952.	1951.
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (4)	0.21	0.17
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (0)	0.00	0.05
4/8. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (exclud- ing Tuberculosis and Pneumonia) (1)	0.05	0.05
18/20. Heart Disease (excluding Circulatory) (61)	3.2	3.40
24/25. Respiratory Disease (excluding Pneu- monia) (10)	0.52	0.63
23. Pneumonia (6)	0.315	0.315
10/14. Cancer (36)	1.89	1.36
17. Cerebral Hæmorrhage (32)	1.68	1.94
21. Other Circulatory (21) Arterial Disease	1.10	
Others (44)	2.30	2.46

Infectious Diseases.

	No. Notified.	
	1952.	1951.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	12	9
Non-Pulmonary	2	4
Scarlet Fever	2	13
Measles	275	217
Whooping Cough	28	71
Pneumonia	5	11
Erysipelas	4	4
Diphtheria	0	0
Typhoid Enteric	0	1
Food Poisoning (Salmonella)	0	0
Acute Infantile Paralysis	2	0

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for the Year 1952

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL.

July, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness
Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for work carried out during the year ending the 31st December, 1952.

Water Supply

A mains water supply is available in all parishes in the Council's area. Main extensions were carried out by the Hull Corporation at the Council's request to supply new Housing Estates and outlying farms and comprised 158 yards of 2" water main, 3,802 yards of 3" mains, and 4,911 yards of 4" mains.

A typical sample from the mains supply examined by the Public Analyst resulted as follows:—

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour	Colourless.
Appearance	Clear: slight trace of suspended matter.
Taste	Normal.
Smell	None.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction, pH	7.3
	Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2	5.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	None
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	None
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	None
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	6.18
Hardness (Soap Test), as CaCO_3	272
Temporary	198
Permanent	74
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. 80°F.), as O	0.092
Alkalinity, as CaCO_3	225
Total Solids (at 180°C.)	440
Chlorides, expressed as Chlorine	30
Free Chlorine	0.06

BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA OF WATER TAKEN DECEMBER 2ND, 1952.

No. of Colonies growing on *Nutrient Agar* at 21°C. per 1 ml. of the water (3 days): 1.

No. of Colonies growing on *Nutrient Agar* at 37°C. per 1 ml. of the water (2 days): 1.

Presumptive B. Coli Test (2 days):—

Probable No. Bac. Coli in 100 mls. of the water: 0.

During the year, 2 samples of water were obtained from private supplies, both of which were unfit for human consumption.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

SCAVENGING.

Public cleansing is carried out by direct labour from each of the 39 parishes and refuse is collected weekly in all districts except the outlying houses in a few parishes.

The vehicles available for this service are 4 Bedford refuse vehicles, which have travelled 38,431 miles, and over 4,680 tons of refuse have been collected and disposed of. Long and uneconomical hauls are inevitable in an area of this kind, where facilities for tipping present an ever-growing difficulty. Since this scheme was inaugurated in 1945, there has been an increase of some 700 houses, including Council Estates, and the inclusion of a collection from an R.A.F. station has thrown an additional strain on the service.

Sickness and holidays with pay means further re-organisation of a staff kept down to an absolute minimum. Repairs are carried out at the Council's own repair dépôt at Skirlaugh, and represents not only a financial saving to the ratepayers, but also means that no lorry has been off the service for as much as a full working day.

The acquisition of suitable tips is becoming a great difficulty, and the Council's main tip at Aldbrough is being

filled up rapidly. The maintenance of the tips is under the constant supervision of the Council's Pest Officer, and controlled tipping is practised as far as possible. Top soil which was readily available from gravel pits is now difficult to obtain.

NIGHTSOIL.

Two vehicles are maintained for this service, which is given to all the main villages and built-up areas.

Since this scheme was inaugurated in 1946, many ash-pits have been converted to pail closets in order that the occupants may receive the benefit of the collection.

In this case, there is a ready sale to market growers and farmers and no difficulty is experienced in disposal.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The department is responsible for this service, where three Bedford Eagle vehicles are in operation for the emptying of watertight cesspools for private and Council property, the desludging of small sewage disposal plants on housing sites and the cleansing of village drains. The amount of work done by these vehicles is rapidly increasing and the substantial increase in work on Council sites and sewage works tends to reduce the amount of time available for privately-owned houses. The service offered remains the cheapest available in the absence of village disposal works, but means of disposal remains a problem.

The use of agricultural land is seasonable, otherwise the use of the sewage plants is effected wherever the size of the plant allows. Here again long hauls by petrol driven vehicles to suitable sites of disposal renders the cost more expensive than it used to be when first inaugurated.

SALVAGE.

The returns for the collection of salvage for the year 1952 is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1128	11	10
Jars and Bottles	30	0	0
Rags	78	12	0
Scrap	53	19	11
Miscellaneous	3	3	6
Sale of Nightsoil	122	10	0
	£1416	17	3

SCHOOLS.

It is to be hoped that the need for and the construction of new schools in the area will not prejudice the need for improving the sewage facilities given to the village schools.

The cesspool service would be readily available for this important work, in the absence of proper sewer facilities. Schools where such service is in operation have been pleased with its operation and no complaints have been received.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Disinfestation treatment was carried out at five infested premises, and subsequent re-inspections have emphasized the efficacy of treatment using D.D.T. and similar preparations in liquid and powder form, resulting in complete success where following tenants are clean and house proud and a period of immunity from vermin in the case of unsatisfactory tenants.

MILK SAMPLING FROM MILK RETAILERS.

Milk Samples	26
Biological Examination	21
Bacteriologically Unsatisfactory	Nil
Biologically Positive	Nil

In addition to the above, of the bulk routine samples which are taken on arrival at heat treatment premises in Hull, three were found to be biologically positive. Action was taken as necessary in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Officers to ensure no raw milk was sold locally, until the affected animals were isolated and removed from the herds.

INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	6
Drainage	1011
Closet Conversions	34
Camp Sites	77
Tents, Vans and Sheds	81
Factories and Workshops	31
Building Inspections	530
Deposited Plans—preliminary inspection	121
Building Licensing	38
Surveying, etc.	3
Council House Repairs	126
Houses (occupied by Council House Applicants) ...	496
Verminous Premises	14
Street Signs	31
Petroleum Installations	50
Coast Erosion	89
Licensed Houses	2
Nuisances	43
Miscellaneous	126

HOUSING.

Public Health Act, 1936	779
Housing Act, 1936	132

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries	8
Disinfections	4

FOOD RETAIL SALE AND/OR PREPARATION PREMISES.

Fried Fish Shops	24
Grocers	31
Greengrocers	10
Retail Food Preparation Premises	3
Restaurants/Canteens	6
Butchers	17
Slaughterhouses	13
Dairies and Milk Shops	6
Ice-cream Premises (Retail Sale)	26
Milk Supply and Sampling	15
Water Sampling	2
Meat and Other Food Examination	6
Total	3991

NOTICES, ETC.

Notices served:—

Informal Notices	8
Statutory Notices	14

Notices complied with, or work in hand:—

Informal Notices	8
Statutory Notices	7

Notices outstanding:—

Informal Notices	Nil
Statutory Notices	7

Fried Fish Shops.

Number of premises	12
Number of premises unsatisfactory	Nil
Number of inspections	24

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Total number of Factories and Workplaces 69
 Inspection of Factories and Workshops:—

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	18	Nil	Nil
Workplaces	13	Nil	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Shops 137

The majority of these shops are small businesses, managed by the owner/occupier assisted by his family, but in appropriate cases inspections have been made under Section 10 of the Shops Act regarding ventilation, heating and sanitary conveniences.

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:—

- (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b):
 - (i) By Local Authority 98
 - (ii) By other Local Authorities Nil
 - (iii) By other bodies or persons 14
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:
 - (i) By Local Authority 98
 - (ii) By other bodies or persons 1

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

- (1) (a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and/or Housing Acts, 1936-49 802
- (b) Number of inspections made 911
- (2) (a) Number of houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 16
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation 163

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 129

3 Action under Statutory powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 4 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices under Section 11 were made | 14 |

C. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

D. Proceedings under Public Health Act:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOUSING SCHEMES.

Despite the rising costs of building, it is the Council's intention to maintain a steady rate of building of Council Houses and during the year 98 houses were completed, with a further 98 in course of erection and in approved tenders.

Increased building costs and increased rates of interest inevitably mean higher rents and it has been found necessary to raise the rents to 13s. 6d. Despite the increase the demand for Council Houses remains high and the waiting list shows 957 applicants against 863 last year.

Houses provided by the Council are as follows:—

	Traditional Dwellings.	Temporary Pre- fabricated Bungalows.	Permanent Pre- fabricated Dwellings.	Total.
Housing Act, 1919	10	—	—	10
„ „ 1930	4	—	—	4
„ „ 1936	188	—	—	188
„ „ 1938	6	—	—	6
Post-war Programme	290	23	176	489
In course of erection	72	—	—	72
In approved tenders	26	—	—	26
	596	23	176	795

The above number of applicants is analysed as follows:—

- (1) Number of people living as lodgers in the district ... 152
- (2) Number of people living as tenants in the district ... 421
- (3) Number of people living as lodgers outside the district 173
- (4) Number of people living as tenants outside the district 215

In the Housing Survey carried out six years ago, it was found that 18% of the total houses in the district are classed as unfit for human habitation and no doubt many of the tenants in column (2) above are applicants from these houses. Because of the Rent Restriction Acts, whereby owners find it economically unsound to carry out repairs, action under the Housing Act should be confined to ensuring that houses where the tenants have been allocated a Council House should no longer be used for human habitation. Under the Rent Restriction Acts the owners of such property would probably disagree that the houses are not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense and they should be given every opportunity of availing themselves of the grants under the Housing Act, 1949. In this way, such old houses might be saved for a further period of useful life, although I am of the opinion that such grants will be found to be of more use for better class property. Action is, however, taken under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, to ensure that either repairs are carried out or Demolition Orders are made.

Action under Section 9 is almost precluded at the present time.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

When the Public Health Act, 1936, was passed, it was never envisaged that within 3 years another world war would render the Housing situation so acute that moveable dwellings would be used for permanent occupation away from the built-up areas.

The position, due to the passing of the Town and Country Planning Act, has further complicated the situation and it is very difficult to legislate for the present static caravan dweller using laws designed for temporary or holiday dwelling. During and after the war, the position deteriorated rapidly, possibly because of the difference in rating charges; efforts to bring the population back to permanent dwelling houses is not meeting with great success.

It seems, therefore, that sites should be provided with adequate facilities. One such camp is now being prepared by the Council for the re-erection of substandard houses in danger of collapse through erosion of the cliffs and for the grouping of caravans used by the true caravaner. The site is to be provided with water, sewers, shop and café and properly screened with trees and shrubs.

Number of licences issued during the year	255
Number of licences refused during the year	4
Total number in operation	583
Total number of sites	14
Total number of visits	178

Improvements on the water carriage system has been provided on two sites.

Number of unsatisfactory dwellings under notice to remove or have been removed	7
---	---

Refuse collection on all sites is carried out by the Council.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Slaughtermen in the district have complied with the requirements of the Act, and all beasts and sheep are stunned by means of the mechanically operated instruments. This also applied to pigs where electrical power is available.

Number of registered slaughtermen	53
Number of new licences issued during the year ...	5
Number of licences cancelled during the year ...	5

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All the local butchers receive their allocation of meat from the centralised slaughterhouses in Hull. One emergency slaughterhouse at Preston, however, deals with casualties, and the following amounts were condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

420 lbs. pig meat and offal.
170 lbs. mutton and offal.
325 lbs. beef and offal.
120 lbs. veal and offal.
48 lbs. cooked ham.

NEW BUILDINGS.

PLANS, ETC.

Plans submitted in 1952	286
Plans approved	258
Representing—	
Houses	40
Additions and alterations to houses	62
Houses of short-lived materials	16
Garages	25
Business premises	17
Additions to business premises	2
Sanitary conveniences to camp sites	1
Petroleum tanks and pumps	3
Recreation huts and grounds	1
Agricultural buildings	62
Miscellaneous	18
Sites for trailer caravans	11
Plans not approved	19
Decisions pending	9
Appeals under the Town and Country Planning Acts ...	2
Appeals dismissed	1
Appeals allowed for a temporary period	1

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TILLOTSON,

Inspector and Surveyor.

